The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

163—THIRD YEAR | BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864 | PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour ..... 6 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ..... 12 per cent.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour ..... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ..... 24 per cent.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at convenient interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank's Loans Branch removed to the above Calle de Cangallo, No. 101, in order to facilitate the operations of Customers, which cannot be interfered with by the transactions arranged on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

Bills—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on favourable terms.

Accounts—Accounts current are agreeable and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Three—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously mentioned, under conditions established by the Manager.

Fourth—Money is received on account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the quantities being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part of the full amount in favor of which, when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand reis, must be given notice of, at least, three days before the same is required to be drawn at the counter.

Bills—Bills or letters of credit are issued and taken in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Grande, Pelotas, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, and in the other places of which notice will be given from time to time.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate business within the ratio of transactions.

The establishment is always open from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the following branches of the

NATIONAL BANK,

Also on Glasgow, Messrs. Thorburn, Glover, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. Jameson and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL.

Drafts on the above places are granted by the Agency of Mr. William Leslie, Exchange Broker, No. 96 Calle de Cangallo (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

BRANCH AT THE

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank,

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of THE NATIONAL BANK

On the Head Office in Dublin, and

WANKLYN and CO.,
No. 91 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Shelburne-st	Mitchelstown
Antrim	Fermoy	Middleton
Ballina	Galway	Macroom
Ballinasloe	Kanturk	Mallow
Bagnalstown	Kilkenny	Nenagh
Belfast	Kilkenny	Newcastle
Bandon-Bridge	Kinsale	Newcastle-Limerick
Castle-Bellingham	Limerick	Nenagh
Castlebar	Limerick-Glentworth	Rathkeale
Carrickmacross	Limerick	Rathmines
Charleville	Lismore	Rosscrea
Clonmel	Londonderry	Sligo
Cork	Longford	Thurles
Coleraine	Lurgan	Tipperary
Dublin	Monaghan	Tralee
Dungarvan	Mallow	Waterford
Ennis	Middleton	Westport
		Wicklow

Union & Medical General (Incorporated with the Trinity University) Life Assurance Association

Chief Office—WEST STRAND, DUBLIN, and

Capital—2,000,000l. Sterling.

Proposalforms for Life Assurance are received, and every desirable attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rules and other particulars may be had on all applications to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in this City, issues at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the rivers.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORIUM.

Gen. Don Tomás Anchorena, President.
" Manuel Escalada, Vice-President.
" Felix Aldao,
" Gregorio Lopez,
" Manuel Obligado,
" Pastor Obligado,
" Adolfo Orma,
" Francisco F. Merrein, Gerente.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company.

Ports of the Uruguay.

"ERA,"

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Monday at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

This is a most desirable conveyance for Persons going to the above places, and leaves nothing to be desired.

The Steamer is fitted up with every convenience for Passengers, and is provided with a Steward and Cook.

FARES.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
Higo-ditto	6	3
Concordia	8	4
Gualeguaychu	10	5
Concepcion	12	6
Paysandu	14	7
Colonia	16	8

Parties wishing to meet at the Ports of Colla Grande, Colla de Nino or Colla, and Gualeguay to Rosario o'clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

British Steamer 'FAIRY,'

Will fast, fast sailing, beautiful Steamer will leave this for the Ports of the Uruguay every TUESDAY, at Twelve A.M., and every SATURDAY, at Half-past Four in the Afternoon.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

TARIFA.

	Pesos.
Montevideo	4
Maldonado Islands	6
Higueritas	8
Colla Grande	10
Fray Bentos	12 Slow age, Half Price.
Concepcion del Uruguay ...	14
Colon	16
Paysandu	18
Colonia del Sacramento ...	20

Maldonado, Rio 10

Montevideo—Gold, 1 per cent; silver, 2 per cent.

Colla Grande—Gold, 2 per cent; silver, 3 per cent.

Fray Bentos and Concepcion—Gold, 3 per cent; silver, 4 per cent.

No Passengers allowed on board without their corresponding ticket from the Agency; otherwise they will have to pay one additional fare.

Parties required in the Agency up to Seven the day previous to leaving. Specie up to Eleven o'clock the day of sailing.

Agency Colla Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank,
(*Limited*)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—1,000,000*l. Sterling.*

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed ... ... 6 per cent.
Charged ... ... 12 "

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days ... ... 8 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, 7 per cent. Should the sum withdrawn on any one occasion exceed more than the sum for which notice has been given, the rate of interest allowed on deposits will be reduced to 6 per cent. for the whole amount withdrawn.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for the sale or drafts of Specie will be 2 per cent.

J. H. GREEN, Manager

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE and LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has acquired an agency in this city. The head offices are in London and Liverpool and Agencies in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Belfast, Cork, and all the principal towns in Ireland.

The Capital is secured by the Government, and the liberality of its settlements; for the largest fire insurance (£1 per cent per annum) are entirely discharged during 15 years by 40 Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions (a revenue of £1,500 in one day succeeded the Great Fire of London) the sum of £200,000 per annum is for its security, while the Life Assurance Fund is entirely "Life Assurance Fund" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; for its vast annual distribution of its mortality tables. Hence the stupendous of all securities, unquestionable solvency, and the right of the assured to participate in the profits of the business.

The report for 1863 shows that "the majority of the Life Assurance Offices have declined to undertake any policy" the annual income exceeds one million sterling. The revenue for 1863 is £1,000,000 sterling, over 200 per cent, and on Life £100 per cent.

The Royal Insurance Company can authorized to issue policies on Fire and Life at their Agency in Buenos Ayres at favourable terms, the Co. being desirous to extend its foreign business, which already exceeds one million sterling annually.

Proposals for Life Assurance are received, and every information will be given by the Agent, No. 84 Calle de la Piedad.

HENRY A. GREEN and Co., Ship-brokers,
84 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

NOTE—Prospectuses and illustrated almanacs may be had on application to the Office.

Steam-boat Agency

And General Commission,
WILLIAM MAYET & CO.,
No. 82 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
THE NATIONAL STEAMER
CORRIENTES
Will leave every Wednesday and Saturday, and returns on Tuesday and Friday.

FOR ROSARIO,
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and the Saladillo voyages by the Parana to the Rosario and Coming from Rosario every Tuesday at Twelve o'clock.

Calella Pilar,
Leaves every Thursday and Saturday at Twelve o'Clock Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer
DOLORES,
Leaves the "Boca de los Naves Yankee" every Friday after the arrival of the Steamer from Rosario, and every day by which the Passengers have been every Saturday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and Intermediate Ports of the Mail Steamer
ESPERANZA.
Leaves Buenos Ayres every Tuesday, two hours after the arrival of the Paraná, and returns every Tuesday in time to land Passengers and Baggage to the Steamer, will leave for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES,
Calling at Paraná, Fe Gonella de Mendez, Calella de Urtis, Bajada, Goya, and Bella Vista, the Steamer
ENTRERIANA,
Leaves Rosario for Corrientes with the Paraná, on Tuesday, August 2nd, and returns on Friday, 19th August.

FARES.

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Montevideo (calla) ...	4	2	Santa Fe, do. ...	24	12
Zarate, ...	8	4	Rosario, do. ...	28	
San Pedro, do. ...	10	5	La Paz, do. ...	30	
Obligado, do. ...	12	6	La Esquina, do. ...	30	
Las Hermanas, do. ...	16	8	Goya, do. ...	36	
Gualeguay, do. ...	18	9	Bella Vista, do. ...	41	
Concepcion, do. ...	20	10	Empedrado, do. ...	44	
Diamante, do. ...	22	11	Corrientes, do. ...	47	

Deck Half Fare.

PRIMERS.

	Dols.		Dols.
Montevideo, per ton ...	6	Parana ...	10
Rosario	6	Santa Fe ...	10
Gualeguay	8	Bella Vista ...	10
Corrientes	10	Goya ...	10
The Uruguay Rules ...	10		

FOR CURAZO,
Calling at San Nicolas, Ibicuy, Correntes, Arroyo-seco, and other Riverine ports, the Steamer
ENTRERIANA,
Leaves Rosario for Curazo on the 30th August.

FARES.

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
San Nicolas	10	5	Arroyo-seco	22	11
Ibicuy	14	7	Curazo	24	12
Correntes	20	10			

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

La Zingara and Ixtelco.

All Parties holding Tickets for passage money to the above-mentioned Steamers are requested to call at the office and pay the Passage Money, as no Tickets will be issued after the 1st August; tickets will be given by Storekeeper at the office on the Portion of Town to reside into Buenos Ayres till dis-charge.

D.2.2. No. 1 Calle Mayo.

Argentino Diligencos

BY CALLE SEVASTINA, 19.

Leaves for Pilar, Calella del Monte, San Antonio de Areco, and Arrecifes on the 5th, 15th, 25th, 30th, and 31st of each Month.

Leaves Arrecifes for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Areco, Calella del Monte, and Pilar on the 6th 16th, 26th, and 31st of each Month.

Leaves the Argentino Hotel at Rosario, Durango and Monsiere, in the Calella del Rosario, passing by Pilar, on the 8th, 18th, 28th, and 31st of each Month.

Office of Durango and Lezcano per Ino.

The Calella del Monte ... ... 12 Reals
To San Antonio de Areco ... 20 "
To Arrecifes ... ... 24 "

Con Lecteres and Coupets,
PAUL and DONALD DIAZ.

American Dentist,
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL.
Calle Bolivar, 69.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the most natural as well as approved manner, so as to have a beautiful effect in the appearance, or no irritation in the mouth, as I never set the stumps of the natural organ. Teeth also properly extracted and carefully cured.

Teeth filled with gold or tin, and warranted to last for years or for life. Parties desired will finish, and teeth extracted, and all operations performed, with the most painless pain.

Any one can use them.

A bath of water is all that is required to produce the most beautiful and fashionable colours on

Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.,

in ten minutes,

By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

Ten Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colour to

Feathers, Pibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper,

Also for

Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Wholesale Depôt—24 CHEAPSIDE-STREET, LONDON

Screw and Paddle Steamers &c.

C. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,
Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors,
11 LANSDOWNE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at any Port in South America.

DAY AND MARTIN'S
Real Japan Blacking.
97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For effecting Starchiness and Durability to the Leather in a remarkable degree.

SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious Imitations of their Manufactures and Labels.

&c., &c., &c., Orders through Mercantile Houses.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
Watch and Clock Maker, Sylpecial Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Opticians of the London Exhibition Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock work, I think it one of the worst of all that are probably to be exhibited that have not been seen on this country. Benson's Great Clock, fitted for field work, more particularly adapted to shooting. Price 11 guineas. June 11, 1862."

"A blemish of ingenuity."—Times, March 31, 1862.

"A more epicurious piece of workmanship."—Times, June 11, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty as well as ingenuity."—Times, June 11, 1862.

"Is worthy of especial notice."—Times, June 11, 1862.

"Is remarkable for its compactness

TO THE STANDARD
$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
not exceeding six lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—*Cicero.*

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

Abolition of capital punishment

It may be safely calculated that, in the Argentine republic, of 100 murderers, 75 are never arrested, 15 escape from prison, 5 are fed at the public expense and never brought to trial, 4 are sent to Bahia Blanca or Martin Garcia, and one is shot.

In no country on the face of the Globe does such impunity for murder exist as here, and the laws are exercised in such manner as to afford greater protection for cut throats and cold blooded assassins than for industrious sheep-farmers. But the climax was wanting, and some philanthropists have now come forward with a petition to Congress, declaring that a man may kill his father and 24 neighbors but his life is spared, and after spending a couple of months or even years in playing cards and sweeping. Now plans he is to be allowed to return to his former pursuits.

The mind instinctively revolts at the idea of releasing from the gallows such diabolical characters as the murderer of Kirby and Devree, the pirates of the Union, and the hero of 25 de Mayo who had murdered 14 persons before he attained the age of 20 years. Never theless Argentine ethics are reduced to a low standard, and we should not be surprised to see a measure introduced into Congress for the abolition of punishments of every kind, since there are dogmatizers like Victor Hugo who maintain that criminals are urged by necessity and an innate evil propense to out-step the artificial bounds of social law.

Common sense is a most uncommon thing, and evidently unknown in our National Congress. A few days ago flogging was abolished in the army, although three sanguinary mutinies have lately taken place, and whole battalions disappear from the service, but nominally remain in our army list, for obvious reasons.

Society is about to be inundated with assassins, and no man's life will be safe further than his revolver can reach.

Any ruffian may murder the Cathedral at Mass, but he is sure of

permission, like that after the battle of Cáseros, "to rob and kill, but *with discretion*, and without offending the public."

We could wish that this two-fold "the milk of human kindness," which Dr. Obligado jun. and his friends exhibit by assassin, found some more proper subject, and rather made a subscription for the widows and orphans of the hundreds of foreigners murdered in the campaign since 1859. Let the motto of the regenerators be not "down with the gallows" but "down with the knife." If capital punishment be abolished every man will take the law into his own hands, and there are few who will see their father or brother assassinated and content themselves with seeing the murderer handed over to a set of judicial comedians.

IMPUNITY OF CRIME

In all the provinces, not excepting B. Ayres, every kind of crime is perpetrated, and the criminals enjoy the most complete impunity. There is not in the republic a single safe place for convicts to expiate sentences of imprisonment. There is a strong feeling against capital punishment, and there being no other means of chastisement crime is everywhere attended with impunity.

The assassin, house breaker, forger &c. enjoy some months of dietetion on the best of good living and doing nothing; they deceive their friends, play at cards, are on good terms with the gaolers, and when tired of this sedentary life, they break a door or a window and escape: the authorities are glad to be rid of them having less prison expenses.

Sometimes they are sent to the frontier, to rest on their oars, and there they demoralize our garrisons, and finally "clear out," when it suits them. Thus it is that after living well for a number of months they invariably escape. We do not like to kill them, and not knowing what to do with them, we let them escape, that afterwards *they* may come and kill *us*.—[*Ferro-Carril de Rosario.*

American Sanitary Benefit

Friday night in Colon Theatre was an honor to Buenos Ayres and to American citizens. The house was crowded: every box, pit seat, and available place was full, there being about 1600 persons present. We noticed a large number of English and Germans, but the Americans and natives were of course the largest muster: We did not see the President; we believe, however, his family attended, and it was remarked that some faces were there not seen before in Colon for many years. The ladies toilettes were of the most costly and tasteful description, and a larger proportion than usual the company was in full dress. On the whole, nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the display, and it was evidently intended as an expression sympathy for the United States' Sanitary Committee, and a compliment our American public.

The opera, 'Marta,' was played with great success; the overture, which all the rest, was incomparably

man had won a bet of 50'0 dols by presenting himself at the door of the theatre, dressed as a Patagonian Indian with a Guanaco skin, ostrich feathers &c. and his face tattooed. On winning the amount it is said he treated all the policemen he could find.

The 3rd and 4th acts were sung with the same success, and some handsome bouquets and a wreath were presented to Mme. Reid. We have to record the generosity of all the holders of annual tickets who spontaneously gave their boxes for the night for benefit of the Sanitary Committee. The Americans were surprised at the great success of their appeal and it is calculated the receipts will leave 2,000 silver dollars nett, to be added to the funds for this charitable purpose.

Extraordinary Scene at Colon

A Wager of £300 Won

On Friday night, as the doors were opened for the American Benefit, a tall, powerful-looking man, dressed as an Indian, with his face, arms, and legs all blackened and covered with robes made from the skins of tigers lions, and guanacos, presented himself at the entrance, showed his ticket, and passed into the theatre. Of course, such an extraordinary personage caused no small excitement: the *Irish Indian* strutted through the theatre, gazing at everything and everybody. The ladies were almost ready to faint, and the majority of the gentlemen kept a respectful distance, fearing lest the unknown might have a concealed tomahawk, or a scalping-knife. At last the crowd got to be so great, that there was no getting in or out of the theatre. The 'comisario' was sent for, and with a "posse comitatus," determined to eject the *unknown cacique*. As it was generally believed that there was going to be an awful row, the timorous fled, and the plucks crowded round to see the 'comisario' coiled alive, but luckily for the worthy Argentine magnate, the 'great unknown' offered no resistance, but was led like a tame lion out, being politely informed, in three of the modern languages, that if he wished to take his seat in the pit he must go home and wash his face, and divest himself of that savage attire: Musha, and its myself, and nobody else, that's in it, after all, you set of spalpeens, and the wager is won," saying which he at once entered the cafe, called for—soap and water, stepped into his carriage, which was waiting at the door of the theatre, and drove to his hotel, where he dressed in the Buenos Ayrean, not Patagonian, costume, and returned to hear the

and when the opera was over there was a blow out at the Cafe de Paris, which lasted until morning. We are credibly informed that our eccentric fellow countryman won over £300. Our readers will no doubt guess that the hero of the night was no other than our rather celebrated correspondent 'Brin.'

THE BELGRANO SWAMPS

One of the largest landed proprietors in the Partido of Belgrano, has called our attention to the great injustice of the Provincial Government in trying to collect rents for the swamps adjoining the River Plate. The gentleman in question purchased his property from private owners, spent a large fortune in improving it, built houses, planted trees, and fenced in the lands in question. He holds this property over 22 years, and yet during that lengthened period no Government ever attempted to put in a claim. Now, however, as the country is going ahead, the Municipality has thought proper to assert this unprecedented claim, and disturb the titles of some of the oldest inhabitants in the country.

We cannot see what the law is in this country on such subjects may be. We suppose that it will be favourable to the Government, but in England we have what we call a "statue of limitation," and 20 years' peaceable possession gives the holder a title against the whole world. In the case in question, the owner has held possession for over 22 years, and by his own industry and out-prise made the property worth a hundred times more than what it was when he purchased. Common justice demands that he should be protected. We note the case in question to show the danger of foreigners buying lands in parishes, ruled by an overzealous justice of the peace, who admits that he has some 13 squares, but states that this title extends over 70 years. Our friend, however, can prove his title for more than fifty hundred years, and therefore has a better claim than four and a-half such justices.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Russian war vessel which arrived at Montevideo the other day has brought Russian weather to the River Plate. The cold on Friday and Saturday was so intense that many persons were prevented from going to the opera on Friday night, although having paid one thousand dollars for a box, but the cold pampero wind has mended the roads and cleaned the streets.

The Juez de Paz of Belgrano is getting himself into hot water with the land holders about the right to the boulevard, or swamp, in front of the River Plate. Government days claim, we hear, to all this and actually tries to collect rent for it. One of the proprietors has called on us to say that M. Oliver, the Judge, alleges that he can make out title for the Government back some 14 years, whilst our friend can prove his title back for more than three centuries. We fear that the Judge will find it difficult to establish a better claim than this, as none of our South American governments can boast of such antiquity.

There is so little news stirring that if some of our friends do not think proper to send us stirring events we shall be reluctantly obliged to begin again with cotton. Town is exceedingly dull, and at the clubs, &c., the members have to occupy th[illegible] with long [illegible]

THE GREAT FRENCH RACE.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

Will you please publish in your favorite journal the following description of the great race in France. I feel confident it will interest the majority of your readers, and oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The Grand Prix de Paris was run for on the 6th inst., amidst a scene of intensely national excitement as has probably never before been witnessed on any race course, and with a success on the part of our gallant neighbours and rivals such as may well look surprise and delight them.

No one could witness the excitement of the assembled thousands—as first shown by a lull of almost complete silence as the decisive moment approached, and their breaking out into excitable demonstrations of the most intense gratification when the victory was achieved—without being made aware that the national, and not the merely personal, feeling was predominant. A manful doubt feels supremely happy and comfortable when he buttons up his pockets at the end of a race, with the pleasing sensation that they are full of golden *thirty* won. But such a consumation is hardly sufficient account for the transports of our lively neighbours over their recent triumph, nor for the appearance and reception of M. Delamarre after it was achieved. I wish you could have seen the little man as—with bouquets pouring down upon his head from many a fair hand in the tribunes, with his cap, waistcoat and cravat nearly torn off his back, and his hands and arms from his body, by the grasps and efforts of his friends and the entire public to *lay hold* of, and retain and congratulate him, with his eyes, evidently "piping," his face streaming, his hat off (or both, his hair blowing, and the whole man apparently half demented—he was thus led, almost at the risk of his life, to the presence of the Emperor. M. Delamarre had won the Derby, and won a prize money, no doubt, and probably a good deal more besides; but I would lay some odds that the thought above all upermost in the French sportsman's mind, as he was making that triumphal progress through the crowd, was that the "honour of France" had been safe in his keeping!

It had become for some time notorious that out of the 109 horses originally entered only a very limited number were likely to appear in the field. England secured determined to stake her credit upon a single champion; and even as regarded Blair Athol, doubts were entertained up to the time of his arrival at Boulogne on Friday evening, and his appearance in Paris about three the following afternoon. The withdrawal of the other English horses added greatly to the prestige attached to him, and he was freely offered at 7 to 4 in his favour at the betting-rooms, with few takers; while Fille de l'Air stood at 2 to 1, Bois Roussel at 6 to 1, Baronello at 15 to 1, and Vermout at nothing at all, or 30, 40, 50, almost anything at all you liked to ask against him. When the bell rang for clearing the course, and everything was in order, the sight was very imposing, and the feeling of the intense excitement which prevailed was even still more so. At last Fille de l'Air made her appearance with Edwards on her back and Jennings at her head, and was full five minutes in possession of the ground before the other horses came out. She appeared in good condition, and in fair form prepossessing in appearance, and has a tucked up look behind which is the right indication of speed when she walks. She was nervous and fidgetty from the first, and in this as in most other things presented an unfavourable contrast to Blair Athol. A low but unmistakable and irrepressible murmur of admiration broke forth as this noble looking horse, a model of a racer walked out of the inclosure, in a state of composure and tranquil that one would have said he was determined to show the *sang froid*. And in British temperament. He was admired as much as Lord Clifden was last year, and to my mind is a much more formidable looking animal. How he can ever have been beaten by a horse like Vermout is a mystery which is not easily accounted for, when every allowance is made for the journey by sea and rail, the change of air and food, and even for the "English water" said to have been forgotten to be provided for him. His condition seemed perfect, and his clean out coat shone like a mirror in the sun. He looked in short as sure to win as his price predicted him to be; and if not the favorite he was by universal assent allowed to be by far the handsomest horse in the field. Baronello appeared next, seemingly in tolerable condition, but lastly X Jullien, a large, powerful and compact rather than elegant horses, and well suited probably for a hard ground and a long distance. The two favorites took their course side by side, by which exhibition the filly did not certainly improve her position in public estimation. After-wards the five horses paraded in the usual style before the imperial tribunes and along the lines of the ladies' galleries—and then in another moment they had had fallen and they were off. The incidents, and changes in the race were exceedingly few, and there was nothing to combat the conclusion that the horses best suited to the ground and distance won. Vermout took the lead at starting, and passed the tribunes first, followed by Baronello and Bois Roussel, the two favorites lying last and nearly side by side. On rounding the corner by the windmill, Vermout went further ahead by two or three lengths, and maintained this advance until the beginning of the ascent, when Fille de l'Air and Blair Athol began to close upon him, Baronello fell to the rear, and Bois Roussel apparently went amiss. At the top of the hill, Fille de l'Air gained the lead and kept it past the chateau of Rothschild, closely followed by Vermout and Blair Athol, and at one interval by Bois Roussel. Baronello now running far behind. On approaching the last turn, Vermout had again come up with Blair Athol, and when the three horses came round into the straight they were scarcely abreast, but Vermout was evidently the freshest of the lot. The two favorites, still almost side by side, maintained their places to the distance post, when Vermout left them seemingly without difficulty, and no efforts of their riders could again bring them up to him. He won easily by a length, there being almost the same interval between Blair Athol and Fille de l'Air. Bois Roussel came in a bad fourth, and Baronello nowhere.—*The Field.*

Frightful accident in America

Bachelor's Creek, N. C., May 27, 1864.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the train at this station from New-bern, a terrible explosion attended the removal of four torpedoes from the cars to the platform. Forty odd soldiers and negroes were blown into eternity in an instant, while between twenty and thirty persons, white and black, were wounded and mangled in a manner frightful to behold.

The train which left Newbern at three o'clock in the afternoon, brought to the outpost the remaining four of thirteen torpedoes, of one ounce weight,

will not go up to-day, as her coupler could not be made that Mr. Wells is getting in permission of the Mayor which, if it turns out well to us witness another succes- in Plaza.

Congress people are at last beginning to take up matters of public

and proportion, intended to complete the blockade of the Neuse river in the direction of Kingston. The last of the four was about reaching the station platform, when an accidental blow from a log of wood striking upon the cap, exploded the torpedo. The concussion was so great, that the other three fell lowed in the explosion of the first, and so quick as to make but one mighty report, like the crash of a thousand pieces of artillery fired simultaneously. The disaster was one of the most appalling and heart-rending that has ever happened in this country for a series of years. Soldiers whose gallantry has been displayed on battle field, and whose eagerness to hear the news from their comrades at Virginia, had brought them clustering around the station, were hurled, mangled and torn into eternity in a moment's time. Heads, bodies and limbs were scattered for a quarter of a mile around, and in many instances it was found impossible to recognise the remains of the unfortunate victims. The signal tower and a commissary building, twenty feet by eighty feet, built of logs, were thrown into the air a distance of eight hundred feet, and strewed the country for a great distance around with the fragments. The greatest sufferer by this terrible catastrophe was the 132nd New York stationed for the last twelve months on this post, and whose camp is adjacent to the railroad station. The killed and wounded of the contrabands will number between twenty and twenty five. This and accident, entailing such fearful consequences, has cast a gloom over the soldiers of the outposts, which will require a long time for them fully to overcome. A number of the wounded of the 132nd New York are badly mangled, and will probably die. Everything, however, that care and skill can accomplish will be done to save life, and ease the suffering of these unfortunate soldiers.

Curious Breach of Promise Case.

The case of Susan Roberts v. Samuel Payne was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on Thursday. This was an action for damages, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. Damages were laid at £1,000. The plaintiff was a young dressmaker, residing with her parents at Ringsend, and the defendant a shoemaker at Athy. Mrs. Roberts, examined by Mr. Osborne, deposed that the defendant met with the plaintiff, her daughter, in April, 1860; he commenced shortly after became a constant visitor at her house, and used to give her tickets on one occasion about Christmas last the defendant brought two lozenges and gave them to the plaintiff; on one of them was printed, "Shall I say a ring," and on the other "I want a decided answer;" the plaintiff said, "as soon as you like - to night if you like." (Laughter.) The defendant is married about two months. He bought several presents for my daughter. He gave her a box and a Bible. The defendant told me he did not intend to enter any other family but mine. I was very glad of it. This was about a fortnight after he handed my daughter the lozenges. He visited us almost every night for three months after Christmas, up to the time he got married. He told me he was going to the country to get married to a young woman who was worth £1,000. I told him I was very sorry. I did not remonstrate with him on the ground he had no right to treat my daughter so. Nothing particular took place on that occasion. I asked him what brought him there if he did not intend to marry my daughter, and he said that he went there through friendship, and that he no more intended marrying her than he intended marrying me or any of my other daughters. (Laughter.) He said that it was the fault of the girl the young woman to whom he was going to get married, and that he did not look for riches.—For the defence it was contended that no promise had been made, and that the lozenges had been given to the plaintiff merely in fun.—The jury took this view of the case, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Details have been received of the frightful explosion of gunpowder at Tripoli. The war materials were being removed from a Spanish fort, when 3000 lbs. weight of powder and a large quantity of musketry ammunition exploded. The consequences were frightful. All the buildings in the town were shaken to their foundations, and 620 people, including 300 Ottoman soldiers, quartered in the adjoining barracks, perished.

The arrangements rendered necessary in Algeria, by the death of Marshal Pelissier, are said to be now decided. Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta goes out as Governor-General; General Desvaux, at present Commanding in chief the province of Constantine, is to be named Deputy-Governor General at New are Dommis, to be Commandant of Constantine, vice Desvaux; and General Martimprey to be recalled and senator.

House of Lords, on Tuesday, [illegible]'s recommendation that a £10,000 bill should be made to Sir Rowland Hill in consideration of his distinguished services on a postal reformers

was agreed to. The Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE TRICKS

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

It is already a matter of notoriety that the custom house authorities make it a rule to stifle all attempts on the part of merchants to obtain justice when they think themselves injured.

I enclose a solicited and answer thereto in which this spirit is so strongly manifested, that it may interest the general public if published in your paper.

Your obedient servant,

A BRITON.

(Copy)

S. Ad. Rentas Nacionales.

Habiendo sido notificado de la resolucion de V. sobre el alzre de &c., &c., &c., y teniendo la intencion de apelar para dicha resolucion ante mi Superior que es sirva ordenar que se nos entregue el manifiesto y otros documentos referentes al caso.

N. N. & Co.

Answer.

No pudiendose entregar el manifiesto general y no espresando el solicitante que clase de documentos son los otros que pide, no ha lugar a lo que solicita y queirta como corresponde.

(Signed) BILBAO LA VIEJA.

THE ROSARIO MAILS.

The Paraon brings on Friday's "Ferrocarril" the cargo of the "Englishman" was entirely discharged in 45 days after arrival, an operation which takes on an average as many weeks in BAyres. One of the sailors got drunk on the day of jollification, and fell over the barrance, a depth of 70 feet: this fall is deemed sufficient to kill an ox, but our countryman happily escaped with a few scratches. Two bakers, named Cassoux and Cisaras, have been fined 25 dollars each for selling light bread. The calle Cordoba has been paved from the Plaza to the calle Catamarca, with Diamonds and the work is described as first rate, and comparatively cheap.

The Commissary General of Rosario informed the authorities of San Nicolas of the capture of a rubber named Bernardino Lopez, with a large troop of horses stolen from estancias near Arrecifes: hereupon the justice of the last mentioned place gave a certificate that they belonged to D. Ignacio Masalla, who has accordingly recovered them. It is not known what was done with the robber.

On the 21st June a despatch from the Ministry of Interior required the authorities of Santa Fe to designate the public lands offered by the provincia in exchange for private lands to be surrendered to the Central Argentine railway. On the 21st ult, the topogrs. of the department Constitucion did sucrte. of estancia of 2 square leagues each, distant some 25 leagues S. W. of Rosario, belonging to the heirs of Don Cayetano, near the frontiers of Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Buenos Ayres.

D. Juan Peralta has gathered about 800 lbs. of cotton, and oranges in the seed; others have smaller quantities, and it is thought some large plantations will be laid down in Santa Fe next year.

The "Eco de Cordoba" reports 530 shares of the Central railway on which 5 dollars each have been paid: this is far short of the number expected.

We regret to find an infamous article under heading "Preservativo," and signed "X" in the Ferrocarril.

THE STEAMER PAYON

The undersigned bugs hereby to testify to the laudable act of Captain Price in refusing to allow a poor man named Rafael Espinosa, supposed to be mad, to be put ashore because having no ticket. The passengers on the occasion agreed with the captain to make up the amount, in order to cause no loss to the vessel. It was unanimously resolved to communicate this to the public through the columns of the 'Standard.'

PEDRO ROBSON.

MENDOZA.

Dates from Mendoza to July 23rd. The Rifleros battalion arrived from San Juan with several of the mutineers in irons. The other battalion which had mutinied at Pinnebito was disarmed by order of the Colonel.

River Plate Magazine.

The August No. (8) was given round yesterday, and is much better than the last. We will review it in our next.

DEATH.

Mrs. William Cathcart, particle of Magdalena, of a daughter.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to report the decease of the daughter of a reported English resident, cut off in the bloom of youth. On the 3rd inst. Margaret Maria Guadalupe daughter of Mr. James Clark departed this life, in her 16th year. Deceased was endeared to a large circle of friends, by her many amiable qualities.

ON CHANGE.

August 6th, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, 4362.

Do.	1st Saturday in	August	1863 435
1	do	do	1862 421
1	do	do	1861 394
1	do	Sept.	1863 449
1	do	do	1862 430
1	do	do	1861 4124
1	do	Oct.	1863 433
1	do	do	1862 408
1	do	do	1861 4154
1	do	Nov.	1862 435
1	do	do	1862 387
1	do	do	1861 410
1	do	Dec.	1863 444
1	do	do	1862 389
1	do	do	1861 393

We publish above a table of the price of ounces for the first Saturday in the months of August, September, October, November and December for the last three years. So much is said respectingthem during the late inspection, owing to the proximity of the shearing that, instead of offering any opinion on the matter we simply give the figures and let our merchants judge for themselves It will be seen that last year ounces did not go down at shearing time, but rather went up.

Patacon fluctuated ten centissimos to-day, opening at

First price	28 45
Second	28 38
Third	28 43
Fourth	28 50
Fifth	28 57
Sixth	28 51
Seventh and last	28 52

Total cash sales, 80,080.

TIME SALES

For Friday,	9,800	28 45
Saturday,	48,000	28 60
Nov. 30	41.0.0	28 35
Aug. 20	4,870	28 45
Dec. 31	15 000	28 35
Oct. 3	10,000	28 40
Aug. 31	4,0.0	28 45
Aug. 20	5,000	28 50
Aug. 26	25,000	28 80
Sept. 22	3,000	28 45

Total sales, 270,400

Bonds, 87,000

The majority of people on 'Change look at the present state of affairs as very dangerous. If the project is passed, down comes patacon; and again, if it is defeated in the Legislature, patacons must inevitably go up But many say, that owing to the burning of the papers, and the increase in the amount of wool, paper money must, without legislative interference, increase in value, and specie depreciate. All the same, the cries are frightened—all the giant speculators outside are alarmed—and in fact, things are so say in a state to inspire much confidence.

The great topic on 'Change to-day was the Indian at Colon. Many of our most distinguished readers have given the gentleman in question, and it report be true, one English broker was booked for £500 by the extraordinary Capt. ——

Owing to the intense cold, in certain state of things, the Plata Ball, and various other trivial causes, the attendance on 'Change was very poor to-day: the ship brokers did nothing, and the ounce brokers were occupied paying and receiving differences. Exchange light, and very quiet, this afternoon, collections very poor, and paper money in great demand. No bills of exchange for the packet have yet been negotiated.

PRODUCE SALES

203 cowhides, dry, ramo	37
100 do do do	112
100 dos. sheepskins mestiza	20
130 do limp	90
100 ar grease do	46
3300 wt. picked beef for Brazil	49
1,500 calfskins.	38

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

13th performance of the SEASON.

ON SUNDAY, 7TH AUGUST,

ERNANI.

At Eight o'Clock.

Theatre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hipe.

Mons. Pauline lyon n'ayant pas assez de pour jouer de suite le représentation annoncée pour aujourd'hui est remise jusqu'a nouvel ordre aussi que les debuts de Mme. Blanche Florelle.

DEMAIN—Les grandes pièces pour la représentation de ce soir pourront servir pour demander proclaim.

AUTRE SOIR—La représentation de samedi étant hors d'abonnement, messieurs les abonnes seront prelevé jusqu, a trois bottes de Papes midi.

Dimanche, 7 Août 1864,

22 eme de représentation de Paluche

Demain

1 remiere représentation de
Le second mari de sa femme,
Comique vaudeville en deux actes.
VOYAGE AU TOUR DU MONDE
DU MATELOT FIL EN QUARANTE
Recette par M. D'Hote.
LE SIMOU.

British Hotel. 95 Piedad.
MR. WILLIAM ROUGH.
9 Letters.
a d, 9 p

Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, August 6, 1864

Latest Prices of Produce.

SALARIED PRODUCE

On Kides,	7th silver dls per 60lbs		
Gen Rides, nominal	61	do	
Deltos, 1/4	33	do	
Do, 1/2	33	do	
Jerked beef, nominal	60	do	
Tallow, 1/4 1/2, 1 do	61	do	
Mare's arrow, 50 dollars, without tails			
Horses with tails, 40 dollars			
Do without, 30 dls per hundred			
Do Colts,			
Do mules,			
Do Asses,			
Horses, 100 dols; 2 nominal			
Mares 2 years, 50 nominal; per ton.			
Do. Kid-Gut per dozen			

DRY HIDES

Ox, Buenos Ayres 10 to 12 dollars		
Do Entre Rios	11	do
Do Cow	10	do
Do, 1/4	60	61
Heifer	9	do
Do for N. America, 30/4 to 32 do 60, 32 do		
Do Stamp,		
Do Salteadas & Grosse	28	do
Do, extra light weight,	30	do
Do Estera dols, 34		

WOOL

Dirty wool, dls. 4 to 10 to 12 dollars		
Ditto fine	10 to 14 dollar	
Washed Wool	18 to 22	do
Do regular	24 to 28	do
Do fine	30 to 34	do
Do extra	36 to 38	do
Sheepskins fine	230 to 235	do
Do ordinary	200 to 210	do
Do mixed	170 to 190	do
Do dry limp	140 to 150	do

WARIOUS.

Cowhair	80 to 100	dols
Horsehair, picked	100 to 110	do
Do, Wash	110 to 120	do
Do, Wash	115 to 120	do
Bullock	45 to 50	do
Horse, do hair	60 to 70	do
Ostrich feathers, black per lb	30 to 40	do
Do, do, white	20 to 25	do
Goat Skins, dls.	60 to 70	do

PROVINCIAL AND PARAGUAY PRODUCE.

Hides, Corrientes		
Do Las Conchas and Mandisoa	40	do
Do Santiago		
Do Entre Rios	42 to 43	do
Do Gualeguay		
Do Salteadas	30	41
Do Rincon	30	41
Do San Jose and Mandisoa	34	41
Do San Jose	30	41
Do Santiago	42	43
Do Entre Rios	36	40
Do Corrientes	35	do
Half Hides	18	do
Do Las Conchas and Mandisoa	35	do
Do Santiago	32	do
Do Corrientes	30	do
Do Entre Rios	30	do
Do Gualeguay	30	do
Do Salteadas	30	do
Do Rincon	30	do
Do San Jose	30	do
Do Santiago	30

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

DIAS DE TRABAJO

Ida.							Regreso.						
Núm.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		Trn.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	
1		10 00	10 05	10 50	11 5	11 15		1	7 30	8	8 45	9	9 35		
3	10 40	11 55	12	12 45	12 55	1 5		3	11	11 30	12 15	12 45	1 35	1 45	
5	4 15	4 32	4 42	5 15	5 25	5 35	de la mañana de la tarde	5	1 30	1 45	2 30	2 45	3 15	3 30	de la mañana de la tarde

DIAS FERIADOS

Ida.							Regreso.						
Núm.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando		Trn.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.	
1		9 45		10 15	10 30	10 40		1	9 45	10 15	10 30	10 45	11		
3		11 30		12	12 15	12 25	de la mañana	3	11 30	12	12 15	12 30	12 45		de la mañana
5		1 15		1 45	2	2 10	de la tarde	5	1 15	1 45	2	2 15	2 30		de la tarde
7		4 30		5	5 15	5 25	de la noche	7	4 15	4 45	5	5 15	5 30		de la noche

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán. LA ADMINISTRACION.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864

DIAS DE TRABAJO. **DIAS DE FIESTA.**

Salidas. ESTACIONES.	TRENES.			Regresos. ESTACIONES.	TRENES.			Salidas ESTACIONES.	TRENES.			Regresos. ESTACIONES.	TRENES.		
Parada	8a.	10a.	2-30	Lujan	7-30	9-45	4-30	Parada	7-30	8a.	12.	2a.	9-45	11-30	4-30
El Retiro	8-15	10-15	3-45	Moreno	7-30	9-30	—	El Retiro	7-30	8-15	10-15	12-15	9-30	11-15	4-30
Almagro	8-15	10-15	3-45	Merlo	7-30	9-30	—	Almagro	7-45	8-15	10-15	12-15	9-15	11-15	—
Flores	8-30	10-30	3-30	Moron	8-	9-	5-30	Flores	8-30	8-30	10-30	12-30	9-00	11-00	—
Floresta	8-45	10-45	3-15	San Martin	8-15	10-15	5-45	Floresta	8-45	8-45	10-45	12-45	8-45	10-45	5-15
Belgrano	9-00	11-00	3-00	Tigre	8-30	10-30	5-15	Belgrano	9-00	9-00	11-00	1-00	8-30	10-30	5-00
Maipú	9-	12-	—	Chacarita	8-45	10-45	5-45	Maipú	9-15	9-15	11-15	1-15	8-15	10-15	4-45
Moron	9-	12-	4-30	Caballito	8-45	10-30	5-15	Moron	9-	9-	11-	1-	8-	10-	4-30
Merlo	9-30	1-	5-	Almagro	8-45	10-45	5-45	Merlo	9-30	9-30	1-30	5-30	7-45	9-45	4-15
Moreno	9-30	1-	5-	El Retiro	8-30	10-30	5-30	Moreno	9-30	9-30	1-30	5-30	7-30	9-30	4-00
Lujan	10-30	2-	6-	Parada	9-	11-	6-30	Lujan	10-30	10-	2-	6-	7-30	9-30	3-30

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 pats. in 215 Shares.

DIRECTORS. MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President — D. Estanislao Peña
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President — " J. A. Fernandez
" Antonio Marcelino del Pont — " L. B. Helft
" Jacobo Paraviccini — " Mariano Illingworst
" Constant Santamaria — " Ladislao F. Martinez

GERENTE.

D. JUAN CASADO,
Bonvecille, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of $5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time at the subscriber's terms and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest for effect by the death of other Shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company may also be invested only in landed property (finca) and with the greatest security

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of of the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares pay-ble in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres under the following conditions:—

Article 65—From the 1st of April, 1865 shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being $5 equally, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Money Subscribers.

2nd—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of the particular sections.

3rd—These means the Directory hopes to gain its object, which is to enable the humbler classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Cash Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos). Prospectuses and elections may be had.

SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN EARTHENWARE AND GLASS STORE,

57—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—57

Just opened in the above Establishment, a large assortment of Earthenware and Glass, English, French, and German China Articles. An immense variety of Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Good, of all descriptions. Low Prices—Fixed Prices. Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—57.

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly re-stocked by arrivals from Europe. j13

Standard Printing Office.
Books of English printing done on reasonable charges: bill heads, letter heads; pamphlets $1.00 per hundred; circulars or placards $50 per hundred.
a x

Great Reduction.
CABINET-VIEWS AT 30$.
Also a large collection of Stereoscopic Views, in sets of 12, at 80 dols. Recoba nueva, calle Cuyo.
2m J.

Good Camp
situated, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Lujan.
Inquire of Messrs. Ferreyra & Co., Bankers, or of Messrs. Ferreyra & Co., Bankers, or of Messrs. Ferreyra & Co., Bankers, or